ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2013.

M.Sc. (APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY)

COURSE CODE : 388

Register Number :

Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)

COURSE CODE : 388

Time : 2 Hours **Max : 400 Marks**

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.
2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.
3. Read each of the question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.
4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you –1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.
5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.
6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.
7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.
8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.
9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.

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IT

1. Filter Model theory of attention given by_____

(A) Shannon and Weaver (B) Treisman

(C) Broadbent (D) Schacter

2. The concentration of mental effort on sensory or mental events is called

(A) Attention (B) Perception (C) Adaptation (D) Sensation

3. Impairment of learning of a task caused by having previously learnt similar information is called

(A) Retroactive inhibition (B) Proactive inhibition

(C) Latent Learning (D) Spontaneous recovery

4. Associative neurons are found at

(A) Spinal cord only (B) Brain only

(C) Spinal cord and Brain only (D) Autonomous nervous system

5. Learning that is affected by consequences is called

(A) Self-regulated learning (B) Classical conditioning

(C) Operant conditioning (D) Behavioral self management

6. Vicarious learning theory was developed by

(A) Kelly (B) Bandura (C) Wundt (D) Hering

7. The aroused condition of an organism that results from some bodily or tissue deficit is called

(A) Motive (B) Goal (C) Drive (D) Incentive

8. A response that is invariably elicited by the unconditioned stimulus without prior learning is called

(A) Unconditioned response (B) Unconditioned stimulus

(C) Conditioned response (D) Conditioned stimulus

9. The act of bringing to mind material that has been stored in memory is called

(A) Retrieval (B) Encoding (C) Storage (D) Recognition

10. The duration of short-term memory is

(A) 250 msec to 4 sec (B) About 12 sec

(C) 30 sec (D) 60 sec

11. A mnemonic technique that organizes information into categories that are used as recall cues
(A) Method of Loci (B) Acronym
(C) Key word (D) Organizational schemas

12. The basic traits that make up the human personality according to Cattell are known as
(A) Cardinal traits (B) Central traits
(C) Source traits (D) Surface traits

13. A rule that guarantees a solution to a specific type of problem is called
(A) Heuristics (B) Analogy
(C) Algorithms (D) Trial and Error

14. Seven independent Mental abilities was developed by
(A) Cattell (B) Spearman (C) Sternberg (D) Thurstone

15. Two factor theory of intelligence was proposed by
(A) Sternberg (B) Vernon (C) Thorndike (D) Spearman

16. If a null hypothesis is rejected, when it is true, the error committed knows as
(A) Type II error (B) Type I error
(C) Type I and II error (D) Probable error

17. Provocative and retroactive inhibition are examples of
(A) Decay through disuse (B) Motivated forgetting
(C) Amnesia (D) Interference effects

18. An action potential is caused by a self-propagating mechanism called
(A) Polarization (B) Assimilation (C) Depolarization (D) Substitution

19. One of the following is not a parametric test
(A) Sign test (B) t-test (C) F-test (D) ANOVA

20. The branch of psychology that deals with the detection and interpretation of sensory stimuli
(A) Perception (B) Sensation
(C) Extra sensory perception (D) Signal detection

21. The process by which a cue enhances recall or recognition or a subsequent item, is known as
(A) Priming (B) Memory
(C) Prior proobalitit (D) Permastore

22. The loss of memory after the onset of the memory disorder is called
(A) Anterograde amnesia (B) Retrograde amnesia
(C) Amnesia (D) None

23. The idea that what rats learn in a maze is not a series of S-R connections but a picture of internal representation of the stimulus situation, it is called as ———— by Tolman.
(A) cognitive map (B) mental map
(C) map of the maze (D) imaginary map

24. The sense of familiar with an experience when the experience is novel is called as
(A) déjà vu (B) dream
(C) divergent thinking (D) imagination

25. The membrane on the back of the eye that contains photoreceptor cells (rods and cones)
(A) retina (B) pupil (C) iris (D) lens

26. The junction between two neurons is called as
(A) synapse (B) axon
(C) dendrite (D) myelin sheath

27. The ———— law states that the relationship between performance and arousal level is an invererted U-curve.
(A) Yerkes-Dodson (B) Seyle (C) Canon-bard (D) None

28. The influence of stimuli that are insufficiently intense to produce a conscious sensation but strong enough to influence some mental processes is known as
(A) subliminal perception (B) perception
(C) sensation (D) subliminal priming

29. ———— believed that learning precedes development.
(A) Vygotsky (B) Piaget (C) Mandler (D) none

30. Rational emotive therapy was developed by
(A) Freud (B) Albert Ellis (C) Beck (D) Clark

31. The mechanism characterized by a return to earlier and more primitive modes of responding is
(A) Sublimation (B) Projection
(C) Regression (D) Rationalization

32. Extremely slow brain waves that appear in stage 3 and dominate stage 4 sleep
(A) Alpha (B) Delta (C) Theta (D) REM

33. Fear of strangers is called
(A) Acrophobia (B) Aquaphobia (C) Xenophobia (D) Agoraphobia

34. Which is not type of delusion?
(A) Grandiose (B) Jealous (C) Somatic (D) Polygenic

35. Recurrent, sexually arousing fantasies or behaviors involving the use of nonliving objects is called
(A) Fetishism (B) Voyeurism
(C) Pedophilia (D) Exhibitionism

36. Which is involves a sense of being cut off or detached from one's self; often precipitated by stress
(A) Dissociative fugue (B) Depersonalization
(C) Adjustment disorder (D) Bereavement

37. Intense fear of gaining weight or becoming fat, even when underweight is the diagnostic criteria for
(A) Anorexia nervosa (B) Bulimia nervosa
(C) Insomnia (D) Dipsomania

38. Which is the major characteristic of Histrionic Personality disorder
(A) Self-absorbed (B) Seductive behavior
(C) Perfectionistic (D) Manipulative

39. Which is not the positive symptoms of schizophrenia
(A) Delusions (B) Disorganized speech
(C) Poverty of speech (D) Hallucinations

40. A famous book 'Man's search for meaning was written by
(A) Victor Frankl (B) Ellis (C) Neitzche (D) Kierkegaard

41. While conducting researches in behavioural sciences, we mostly use ———— scale of measurement.
(A) Nominal (B) Ordinal (C) Interval (D) Ratio

42. Standard Deviation is an example of ———— statistic.
(A) Univariate (B) Bivariate (C) Multivariate (D) None of these

43. 't' test is used to find
(A) Effect (B) Relationship (C) Difference (D) Deviation

44. In case of 'Chi square', the distribution of the scores has a ———— distribution.
(A) Platykurtic (B) Leptokurtic
(C) Negatively skewed (D) Positively skewed

45. E.B. Titchner led a movement of psychology known as ————.

(A) Behaviourism (B) Structuralism

(C) Interactionism (D) Functionalism

46. The parts of the neurons that conduct action potential away from the cell body are called ————.

(A) Dendrites (B) Glial cells

(C) Axons (D) Axon terminals

47. Which of the following lobe is important for visual function?

(A) Frontal (B) Parietal (C) Temporal (D) Occipital

48. A psychologist who is studying extrasensory perception, will be termed as ————.

(A) Clinical Psychologist (B) Parapsychologist

(C) Industrial Psychologist (D) Experimental Psychologist

49. The correct series of activities in creative process is ————.

(A) Preparation – Illumination – Incubation – Evaluation – Revision

(B) Preparation – Incubation – Illumination – Evaluation – Revision

(C) Preparation – Incubation – Illumination – Revision – Evaluation

(D) Incubation – Preparation – Illumination – Evaluation – Revision

50. Memories of specific things that have happened to a person is known as

(A) Iconic memory (B) Episodic Memory

(C) Semantic Memory (D) Echoic Memory

51. General Adaptation Syndrome model is associated with

(A) Motivation (B) Stress (C) Learning (D) Attitude

52. Who among the following is not a motivation theorist?

(A) Maslow (B) Herzberg (C) Skinner (D) Vroom

53. Which of the following gland is described as 'Master Gland' of the body?

(A) Endocrine Gland (B) Adrenal Gland

(C) Pituitary Gland (D) Pancreatic Gland

54. Which of the following psychologist served as both experimenter and subject in his experiment?

(A) Cattel (B) Piaget (C) Ebinghaus (D) All of them

55. Humanistic perspective of psychology focuses upon

(A) Unconscious process (B) Inherited tendencies

(C) Personal growth (D) Cultural factors

56. Rehabilitation Council of India comes under the ministry of

(A) Health and Family Welfare (B) Social Justice and Empowerment

(C) Human Resource Development (D) Law and Justice

57. When CA is equal to MA the IQ is

(A) 0 (B) 100

(C) 1 (D) none of the above

58. According to Bandura which of the following is the correct sequence of social learning?

(A) Attention → Retention → Reproduction → Reinforcement

(B) Attention → Reproduction → Reinforcement → Retention

(C) Attention→ Retention →Reinforcement → Reproduction

(D) Attention → Reproduction→ Retention → Reinforcement

59. Hawthorne Study provides a strong historical base for

(A) Health Psychology (B) Social Psychology

(C) Industrial Psychology (D) Clinical Psychology

60. In classical conditioning, the stimulus that is repeatedly paired with an unconditioned stimulus is called

(A) Unconditioned Stimulus (B) Conditioned Stimulus

(C) Unconditioned Response (D) Conditioned Response

61. Which of the following is NOT part of the definition of psychology?

(A) Science (B) behaviour (C) mental processes (D) therapy

62. The term *psychopathology* refers to

(A) the study of psychology

(B) study of psychological disorders

(C) the distinction between psychologists and psychiatrists

(D) the focus of counseling psychology

63. In which area of psychology would a researcher interested in how individuals persist to attain a difficult goal (like graduating from college) most likely specialize?

(A) motivation and emotion (B) physiological psychology

(C) social psychology (D) community psychology

64. A psychologist who focused on the ways in which people's family background related to their current functioning would be associated with which psychological approach?

(A) the behavioral approach
(B) the psychodynamic approach
(C) the humanistic approach
(D) the cognitive approach

65. The researcher most associated with functionalism is

(A) William James
(B) Wilhelm Wundt
(C) Charles Darwin
(D) E.B. Titchener

66. A psychologist is attempting to understand why certain physical characteristics are rated as attractive. The psychologist explains that certain characteristics have been historically adaptive, and thus are considered attractive. This explanation is consistent with which of the following approaches?

(A) the socio-cultural approach
(B) the humanistic approach
(C) the cognitive approach
(D) the evolutionary approach

67. Which approach would explain depression in terms of disordered thinking?

(A) the humanistic approach
(B) the evolutionary approach
(C) the cognitive approach
(D) the sociocultural approach

68. Which of the following would a socio-cultural psychologist be likely to study?

(A) the impact of media messages on women's body image
(B) the way in which neurotransmitters are implicated in the development of eating disorders
(C) the impact of thinking patterns on weight management
(D) the benefits of exercise in preventing obesity

69. Why is psychology considered a science?

(A) It focuses on internal mental processes
(B) It classifies mental disorders
(C) It focuses on observation, drawing conclusions, and prediction
(D) It focuses on behavior

70. Why is it important to study positive psychology?

(A) Psychologists are only interested in the experiences of healthy persons
(B) We get a fuller understanding of human experience by focusing on both positive and negative aspects of life
(C) Negative experiences in people's lives tell us little about people's mental processes.
(D) Psychology has been too focused on the negative

71. From where did psychology emerge?

(A) the work of Wilhelm Wundt
(B) early philosophical thought
(C) the natural science
(D) All of the answers are correct

72. How is natural selection related to psychology?

(A) Humans and animals are related
(B) Survival is related to environmental conditions alone and not to genetics
(C) Humans behave and think the way they do in part because it helped them survive
(D) It is unrelated to psychology

73. A researcher interested in the way in which our sense of smell works would likely be associated with which of the following areas of specialization?

(A) cognitive psychology
(B) learning
(C) motivation and learning
(D) sensation and perception

74. Which of the following areas of specialization would focus on the ways in which stress is related to cancer remission?

(A) cognitive psychology
(B) community psychology
(C) health psychology
(D) behavioral neuroscience

75. Where do most psychologists work?

(A) in hospitals
(B) private practice
(C) human resource departments in corporations
(D) academic settings like universities

76. Which of the following areas of inquiry would likely be of interest to a positive psychologist?

(A) the ways in which genetic factors influence the development of depression
(B) the ways in which survivors of Hurricane Katrina made meaning of their experience
(C) the ways in which parenting style related to children's attachment
(D) the ways in which brain lesions affect personality

77. What type of training do clinical psychologists usually have?

(A) a medical degree, such as an MD
(B) a doctoral degree, such as a PhD
(C) a bachelor's degree, such as a BA
(D) all of the answers are correct

78. What is the relationship between the mind and the body?
(A) The mind impacts the body
(B) The body impacts the mind
(C) The mind and body have reciprocal effects on each other
(D) There is no relationship between the mind and the body

79. What is the most widely practiced specialization in psychology?
(A) social psychology
(B) personality psychology
(C) counseling psychology
(D) cognitive psychology

80. On what topic would an environmental psychologist most likely do research?
(A) research on teaching and learning
(B) how to prevent mental health issues by identifying high-risk groups in the community
(C) how to pick a sympathetic jury
(D) how room arrangements influence behaviours

81. A cognitive psychology Professor, tells students who request copies of his notes or slides from class that it is better for them to take the notes themselves. Taking notes helps students improve their
(A) Retrieval
(B) Recognition
(C) Encoding
(D) Use of mnemonics

82. Homophobia is
(A) Rarely a problem for gays or lesbians
(B) The psychological classification for gays and lesbians
(C) Prejudice against and dislike of gays and lesbians
(D) A capacity for erotic attraction to members of the same sex

83. Which of the following occurs first developmentally?
(A) Gender identity
(B) Secondary sexual characteristics
(C) Primary sexual characteristics
(D) Reproductive maturity

84. Which is true of social stereotypes?
(A) They are always negative
(B) They tend to be rational
(C) Likable members of a rejected group are perceived as on "exception"
(D) They are negative feelings about social groups

85. People who think their ethnic, national, or religious group is superior to others are called

(A) Authoritariam (B) Dogmatic (C) Ethnocentric (D) Rigid

86. The favored pattern of behavior expected of each sex is called

(A) Gender identity (B) Sexual identity
(C) Gender role (D) Biological sex

87. According to the theory of cognitive dissonance, attitudes are changed because

(A) Emotionally persuasive arguments unfreeze beliefs
(B) Logical arguments alter the belief component of an attitude
(C) Clashing thoughts cause discomfort
(D) Acting contrary to one's beliefs for a large reward causes dissonance

88. An example of a superordinate goal is

(A) Getting good a good job (B) Believing in supernatural powers
(C) Becoming rich and famous (D) Protecting clean water supplies

89. According to evolutionary psychologists

(A) Women tend to be concerned with whether mates will devote time and resources to a relationship
(B) Men place less emphasis on physical attractiveness
(C) Women place more emphasis on sexual fidelity
(D) Men are biologically driven to have a single partner

90. Attribution theory concerns our tendency to explain our behavior and that of others

(A) By external causes rather than internal causes
(B) By inferring causes on the basis of internal or external factors
(C) By internal rather than external causes.
(D) Based on personality factors

91. Which of the following is a testament to the power of roles?

(A) Cialdini's door-in-the-face effect (B) Milgram's message experiment
(C) Zilstein's shock research (D) Zimbardo's prison experiment

92. With regard to the effects of TV on children, we can conclude that

(A) TV has little effect on the behavior of children
(B) TV only increases aggressive behavior in children
(C) TV only increases prosocial behavior in children
(D) The amount of TV viewing may be related to aggressive behavior later in life

93. If everyone leaves five minutes before the game is over to avoid a traffic jam, the resulting traffic jam would be an example of

(A) Social impregnation
(B) A social trap
(C) Groupthink
(D) Self-handicapping

94. The study of unspoken rules for the use of interpersonal space is called

(A) Kinesics (B) Haptics (C) Proxemics (D) Territoriality

95. If Jane's intelligence quotient is 100, we know that she has a

(A) Perfect score on a set of age-related tests.
(B) Test performance superior to 90% of other children the same age who took the test
(C) Mental age typical of children who have the same chronological age
(D) Mental age below those of children with the same chronological age

96. Which of the following statements concerning the relationship between inspection time and IQ is true?

(A) The longer the inspection time, the greater the intelligence
(B) The longer the inspection time, the lower the intelligence
(C) The shorter the inspection time, the lower the intelligence
(D) Inspection time and intelligence are not related

97. An adjective checklist would most likely be used by a

(A) Psychodynamic therapist
(B) Behaviorist
(C) Humanistic therapist
(D) Trait theorist

98. In Adler's view, the main striving of personality is for

(A) Dominance (B) Sophistication (C) Freedom (D) Superiority

99. Temperament refers to

(A) Charisma or character
(B) Unique and enduring behavior patterns
(C) Learned traits of emotional response
(D) Hereditary emotional traits

100. A defining characteristic of traits is that they are

(A) Fixed (B) Observed (C) Evaluative (D) Enduring